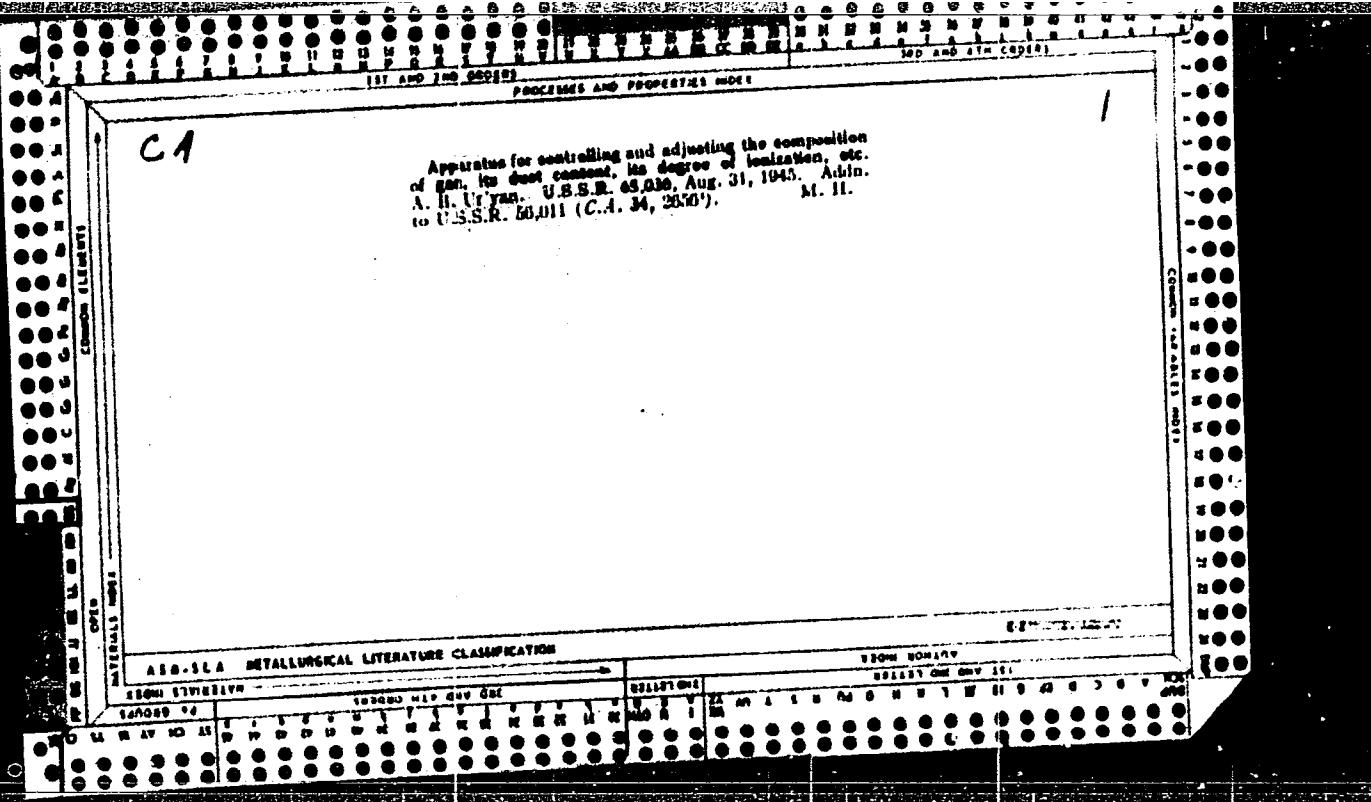


"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

GALANOV, O.P.; SETKINA, O.N.; UR'YAN, R.S.; PAVLOVA, A.Yu.

Quantitative spectral determination of titanium dioxide in rubber
compounds. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.5:53 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta i zavod
"Krasnyy treugol'nik."

SOV/138-59-3-3/16

AUTHORS: Setkina, O.N. and Ur'yan, R.S.

TITLE: Spectral Analysis of Mineral Components in Rubber Mixtures
(Spektral'nyy analiz mineral'nykh komponentov v rezincvykh
smesyakh) *vol 18*

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1959, Nr 3, pp10 - 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Quality of rubber articles is strongly affected by the amount and distribution of mineral components in the original rubber. Such mineral components (chalk, sulphur, metal oxides, etc.) are present in amounts varying from 0.1 to 40%, depending on the type of rubber. The present paper describes a spectro-chemical method of determination of the amount of magnesium, zinc, calcium and barium in rubber mixtures and the results obtained with this method at the "Krasnyy treugol'nik" factory. This method was developed by O.N. Setkina and L.Ya. Khlebnikova at the Spectral Analysis Laboratory of the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensoveta (see Jubilee Collection of Research Work done at the Leningrad Optico-Mechanical Institute, Gostekhizdat, 1957). Rubber was burnt in an alternating-current arc (220 V, 4.5A, 2 mm gap) and the spectrum was examined with an SL-10 steeloscope. A small

Card 1/3

SOV/158-59-3-3/16

Spectral Analysis of Mineral Components in Rubber Mixtures

piece of rubber (12 mm^3) was placed in a hollowed-out copper electrode and its spectrum was observed after burning (first 10 sec). Observation of the spectrum and determination of the amount of one element took 3-4 min (including placing of the rubber sample in the hollowed-out electrode); analysis of 4 - 5 elements took 20 min. Qualitative values for the amounts of various elements were obtained using a dispersion curve for the instrument and spectral-line tables. Quantitative results were obtained by determining the intensities of the lines of a particular element with respect to the copper lines and comparing these intensities with those obtained previously using samples of rubber with known amounts of the element in question. Figures 1 - 4 show the spectra of zinc,

Card 2/3

SOV/138-59-3-3/16

Spectral Analysis of Mineral Components in Rubber Mixtures
magnesium, calcium barium and copper (calibration lines)
as observed by means of the stecloscope SL-10.
There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Krasnyy treugol'nik"; Leningradskiy tekhnolog-
icheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta ("Krasnyy treugol'nik"
factory; Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovets)

Card 3/3

PROVOROV, V.N.; ZAYTSEVA, V.D.; GAL'BRAYKH, I.Ye.; UR'YAN, R.S.

Photometric method for evaluating textile materials of
colored rubbers. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.9:57-58 S '62.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i
lateksnykh izdeliy i zavod "Krasnyy treugol'nik."
(Rubber--Testing)
(Photometry)

(MIRA 15:11)

BRAUDE, A.I.; SHEVNYUK, L.A.; URYANSKAYA, V.N.

Effect of polymixin M in experimental toxicosis. Antibiotiki
8 no.6:540-545 Je'63 (MIRA №8)

1. Laboratoriya novykh antibiotikov pri kafedre mikrobiologii
(zaveduyushchiy - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V.
Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.

GURARI, N.G.; UR'YASH, B.F.

[Mechanization of flaying in meat packing plants] Me-khanizatsiia s"emki shkur na miasokombinatakh. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 98 p. (MIRA 17:7)

GUSAKOVSKIY, Zakhariy Pavlovich; OCHKIN, Vasiliy Alekseyevich;
ADAMOVSKIY, I.I., retsenzent; UR'YASH, F.G., retsenzent;
BELOUsov, D.P., spets. red.; KORBUT, L.V., red.

[Technology of canned meat] Tekhnologija miasnykh kon-
servov. Moskva, Pishchevaja promyshlennost', 1964. 293 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

UR'YASH, F. V.

32-9-38/43

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, S.I., Pustovalov, V.V. (1), Zheretiyenko, V.K. (2),
Burlakov, V.S. (3), Drobayazko, T.T. (4), Ur'yash, F.V. (5)

TITLE: Short Reports (Korotkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 9, pp.1135-1137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: re.(1): The authors developed a method for the production of
spliced in graphite heaters for high temperature furnaces. On the
exterior surface of the working part a spiral was turned out (on
a lathe). The tapped part may take up about half of the thickness
of the wall of the tube. It is possible to attain a temperature of
2000-2500° at 800-900 A and 13-15 C. There is 1 figure.

re.(2): The author introduced an electron device for the determina-
tion of short-circuited windings in transformer s, irals. By means of
this device it is possible even to detect a short-circuited winding
of any diameter. There is 1 figure.

re.(3): The author reports that the "Laborpribor" plant (Klin, dis-
trict of Moscow) produces devices for the testing of constructional
and protective materials in form of large plates in aggressive
media. The device is described. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

Short Reports

32-9-38/43

re.(4): The author developed the construction of a bench for the cutting of metal by means of a separating disk. The disk has a diameter of 300 mm and a thickness of 3 mm. It is connected with an electromotor (2.8 kW, 2880 revs/min) by means of a cone belt.

re.(5): The author uses a suspension for the ballistic galvanometer. It prevents the influence exercised by exterior impacts upon the mobile system of the apparatus. The suspension is an oscillation system with long dying-out time. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Institute for Refractories (Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov) (1)
Electrotechnical Plant of Saratov (Saratovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod) (2)
Metallurgical Combine of Kuznetsk (Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat) (4)
Metallurgical Plant of Gor'kiy (Gor'kovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod) (5)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

UR'YASH, F.V., inzh.; NAZAROV, M.M., inzh.

Effect of edge hardening of stamped plates on the properties of
magnetic circuits. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.5:62-64 My '61.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Magnetic circuits) (Cores (Electricity))

UR'YASH, F.V., inzh.; AVDEYEV, F.G., inzh.

Use of a ferromagnetic paste in assembling electric transformers
with C-shaped magnetic circuits. Vest. elektro prom. 33 no.7:
27-29 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric transformers)

UR'YASH, F.V., inzh.; NAZAROV, M.M., inzh.

An accelerated method for thermal treatment of magnetic
circuits from cold-rolled electrical steel. Vest.
elektro prom. 33 no.10:61-64 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Steel)
(Magnetic circuits) (Cores (Electricity))

L 61416-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019095

UR/0286/65/XW/012/C114/0114

AUTHORS: Ur'yash, F. V.; Demidov, L. A.; Shkvayev, G. V.; Palitsyn, V. M.

14

TITLE: A device for evaporating matter in vacuum. Class 48, No 172198

B

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 114

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum evaporation, evaporation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for evaporating matter in vacuum (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The device consists of a heater, a backing, and a crucible for the matter to be evaporated. The crucible is placed in a closed space formed by a screen with ducts. To prevent the uncontrollable heating of the device elements by scattered and secondary electrons while using an electron ray heater, the device is provided with deflecting screens and electron collectors placed at the outlets of exhaust ducts in the screen. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 61116-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5019095

ENCLOSURE: 01

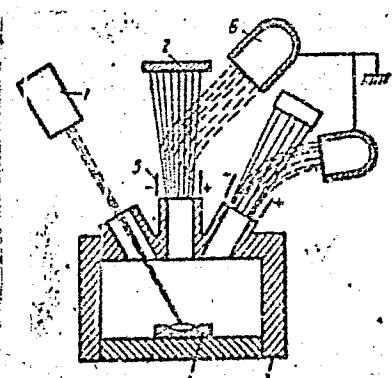


Fig. 1.

1- heater; 2- backing; 3- screen with ducts; 4- crucible with matter to be evaporated; 5- deflecting screens; 6- electron collectors

Card 2/2

BUSHMICH, German Adamovich; GOLUBEVA, K.A., inzh., retsensent; MASLIY, K.Ya., zuberez, retsensent; ZHUKOV, P.A., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; URYASHOV, A.V., red. vypuska; BELYAKOV, M.N., red.; ROZENBERG, I.A., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; SMIRNITSKIY, Ye.K., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; SUSTAVOV, M.I., inzh., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Business accounting is accounting in a business-like manner]
Khozraschet - eto schet po-khoziaiski. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1960.
33 p. (Biblioteka rabochego mashinostroitelja: Seriya "Osnovy konkretnoi ekonomiki," no.11) (MIRA 14:5)
(Machinery industry--Finance) (Sverdlovsk--Railroads--Cars)

AGEYEVA, A.P.; AKSENOVA-CHERKASOVA, A.S., aspiranka; VELIKANOV, L.N., bibliotekar'; GAVVA, F.M.; GIRENKO, P.D., Geroy Sots. truda; GUBANOV, M.M., pensioner; GUS'KOVA, T.K., nauchnyy sotr.; DAVYDOV, A.G., prepodavatel'; DANILEVSKIY, V.V., prof., dvazhdy laureat Stalinskoy premii; DOVGOPOL, V.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii; YELOKHIN, M.F.; YERMAKOV, A.D.; IVANOV, V.G., prepodavatel'; KOVALEVICH, V.K.; KOVALEVSKAYA, Ye.S., zhurnalistka; PANKRATOV, A.G.; POPOVA, F.M.; URYASHOV, A.V.; FEDORIN, I.M., kand. ist. nauk; FILIPPOV, F.R.; CHUMAKOV, N.P.; SHEPTAYEV, K.T., zhurnalist; VAS'KOVSKIY, O.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; KULAGINA, G.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; GORCHAKOVSKIY, P.L., prof., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; BAKHMUTOVA, V., red.; SAKNYN', Yu., tekhn. red.

[Nizhniy Tagil] Nizhnii Tagil. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy krayevedcheskiy muzey (for Ageyeva, Gus'kova).
2. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim otdelom narodnogo zdravookhraneniya, Nizhniy Tagil (for Velikanov).
3. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim sel'skokhozyaystvennym otdelom goroda Nizhniy Tagil (for Gavva).
4. Nachal'nik upravleniya stroitel'stvom Sverdlovskogo sovnar-khoza (for Girenko).
5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR, Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Danilevskiy).

(Continued on next card)

МАКСИМ, Е. Т.,

1923- U.S.S.R. Tsentral'noe upravlenie narodno-khoziaistvennogo ucheta.
Sektor ucheta truda. Chislennost'... 1936. Card 2, (40-17177)

1. Labor and laboring classes - Russia - Stat.
2. Wages - Russia - Stat. I.

UR'YEV, I.I. [Ur'ev, I.I.]

Carbonate mineralization between salt layers in the Terekh-
Velata sediments of the Yel'sk swell. Ventsi AN SSSR. Ser.
fiz.-tekhn. nav. no.4:100-106 '63.

(NPA 27:14)

DPYIL, 1. 4.

DPYIL, L. V. intdal. Niforat. i biv. rok. krasnaja plakatna
na upraveni koncovki i historye i historye erc prirodnym.
v so: Izobedova niva po teorii sormishchili. wyp. L.V.-S., 1946,
n. 96-102.

SC: Letenja: Zhurnal na Shatley, No. 10, Moscow, 1947

1974, 1. 2.

21690 DRYU, I. V. Cyclopoli. Molodost' magazine. Moscow. Author of literary works.
M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University. Member of the USSR Writers' Union. Born 1918.
Leningrad, Mar. 19, 1942, p. 12-13.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moscow, 1942

u-²Ab, i. v.

116/1 OKHAN, I. V. ia met ovn na rovident. 'Kto merrudet s vno tch. na
rikosti. Truly nek' zichter Khan. In-ta iishchenie 'Iz-1. 1949 g. po
im dzerzhinskoto, vy. 56, 1949, s. 49-60.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moscow, 1949

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

LOMAKA, N.F.; BAYEV, S.V.; BYCHIN, A.I.; KOSHKIN, Yu.G.; URYAVIN, G.A.

Characteristics of blast furnace operation in the making of
alumina slag from bauxite. Metallurg 10 no.3:6-9 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Alapayevskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

AGLINTSEV, K.K.; MAKSIMOVA, M.P.; URYAYEV, I.A.

Spectral method for determining radiation doses from β -emitters.
Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.55:90-98 '61.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
imeni Mendeleyeva.

(Radiation--Dosage) (Beta rays)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

KOCHINA, M.P.; URYAYEV, I.A.; BRIGEVICH, R.F.

Method of preparing large-size β -particle radiators. Radiokhimia
6 no.2:255-258 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

AGLINTSEV, K.K.; KOCHINA, M.P.; URYAYEV, I.A.

Unit with extrapolation chambers for measuring the intensity of
radiation doses from plane Beta-ray emitters. Nov. nauch.-issl.
rab. po metr. VNIIM no. 2:32-35 '64.

UPK apparatus for studying the fields and intensities of β_{phys}
from plane emitters. Ibid.:36-40 (MIRA 15:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

AGLINTSEV, K.K.; URYAYEV, I.A.

Unit for spectral and dosimetric measurements of plane *f*-emitters.
Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.2:40-43 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

38039

S/263/62/000,005,007,010

1007/1207

27.07.80

Authors:

Aglintsev, K. K., Maksimova, M. P., and Uryayev, I. E

Title:

A SPECTRAL METHOD FOR DETERMINING GAMMA-RAY DOSES

Periodical:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1962, 64 abstract 32.5.356 (*Trudy in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR*, no. 55(115), 1961, 90-98)

Text: Description is given of a method for determining radiation doses from flat β -sources, the method being based on the use of an active electron spectrum. Spectral research was carried out by means of a scintillation beta-spectrometer consisting of a I-C photomultiplier and a stilbene crystal 20 mm long and 25 mm in diameter. During the measurements the spectrometer and radiation source were enclosed in a nontranslucent (opaque) container. The efficiency of the measuring unit was determined by comparing the measurement results obtained by the same source and by a 4π counter. Comparison was made of the intensity values of the absorbed dose, by measuring both with the ionization (extrapolation) and the scintillation chambers. When using a Tl^{204} source with a working diameter of 38 mm, the intensity values of the dose measured by the above methods at a distance of 9 cm from the source, showed good agreement, with a deviation of only $\pm 2.5\%$. The distribution of the dose field was investigated for a series of beta radiators (S^{35} , Tl^{204} , Y^{90} and I^{131}) of varying working diameter, applied to different supports. In these experiments, the scintillation counter was

Card 1/2

X

A SPECTRAL METHOD...

S/263/62:000,005/007,010
I007/I207

located above the center of the source; the distance between the lower surfaces of the crystal and the source surface varied from 2 to 11 cm. The paper gives the variation of the dose intensity both with distance and thickness of the filter (for Tl²⁰⁴ and Y⁹⁰ sources). The tests ensured an exponential variation of the dose intensity with the distance and the thickness of the filter. Values were obtained for average doses of S³⁵, Tl²⁰⁴ and Y⁹⁰ sources calculated to one beta particle; the dependence of the average dose calculated to one beta particle, on the maximum energy of the beta spectrum, was shown graphically. The dependence of the dose as a function of the source shape was stressed upon and the error in determining the dose intensity by scintillation methods was estimated. Thus, the maximum error was found to be \pm 20%. There are 9 figures and 9 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KURACHKA, V.P.; GALUBTSOU, V.K. [Halubtsou, V.K.];
UR"YEU, I.I.; KEDA, G.I. [Keda, H.I.]; KORZUN, V.P.

Devonian formations of the Strelichevo plateau in the Pripyat
Depression. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn. no.1:84-94 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Pripyat Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

MAKHMACH, A.S.; IVANOVICH, V.P.; UR'LEV, I.I.

The Middle Devonian deposits at Bragin and their lithologic
and petrographic characteristics. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.9:393-
396 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; KUROCHKA, V.P.; UR'YEV, I.I.

Upper Devonian deposits of Bragin and their petrographic characteristics. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.10:458-461 O '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN BSSR.
(Bragin region--Petrology)

KHAYNER, S., inzh.; UR'YEV, N., inzh.

Using new entraining agents in making air-entrained gypsum.
Stroi. mat. 4 no.11:34 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Gypsum)

MIKHAYLOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; UR'YEV, N.B., inzh..

Gluing concrete and reinforced concrete articles with cement glue.
(MIRA 14:5)
Avt. dor. 24 no.3:19-22 Mr '61.
(Glue) (Cement)

S/081/62/000/003/055/090
B149/B102

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, N. V., Ulyanov, N. B.

TITLE: The problem of adhesion of "new" concrete to "old", and of cementing concretes together in hydrotechnical construction

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 392, abstract 3K355 (Gidrotekhn. str-vo, no. 9, 1961, 33 - 36)
vol. 31

TEXT: The basic cause of poor adhesion of new to old concrete is the inadequate amount of cement "glue" at their interface. There is an optimum content of water in new concrete which gives the strongest seam without any additional aids. Strong seams are produced by covering the moistened surface of the old concrete with a colloidal cement glue, prepared from finely ground (specific area 5000 - 7000 cm²/g) Portland cement and activated by vibration. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

↙

Card 1/1

GORETSKIY, L.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; UR'YEV, N.B.; GORSHKOV, D.I.; KOZODAYEV, G.A.;
MISHIN, V.A.

Machines using colloidal cement glue for repairing airfield and road
coverings. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.11:22-24 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

UR'YEV, N.B.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.

Rheological properties of aqueous cement suspensions when
subjected to vibration. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:828-831
(MIRA 17:1)
D '63.

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavлено aka-
demikom P.A. Rebinderom.

L 39596-65 CNT(m)/EXP(1)/
ACCESSION NR: AP5017462

UR/0020/65, 162/005/1119/1121

AUTHOR: Yasovskiy, S. R.; Ur'yev, N. B.; Mikhaylov, N. V.

TITLE: Dispersion (fluffing) of asbestos fiber subjected to vibrations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 5, 1965, 1119-1121

TOPIC TAGS: asbestos, vibrational dispersion, fluffing, surfactant

ABSTRACT: The dispersion of asbestos under the influence of vibration and of an adsorbed surfactant (calcium hydroxide solution) was studied on an M-10 vibro mill at a frequency of 50 cps and a vibration amplitude of 1.7 mm. The results were evaluated by three methods: (1) Determination of the specific surface of the un-dispersed and dispersed asbestos by means of air permeability; (2) A microscopic method for determining the content of fiber fractions of different thicknesses; (3) An indirect method of estimating the influence of the dispersity of asbestos on structuration in suspensions of the cement - asbestos - water system. It is concluded that the use of effective vibration combined with additions of a surfactant $[Ca(OH)_2]$ considerably accelerates the process of disaggregation (dispersion) of structurized fibrous systems such as asbestos. The quality of the

Card 1/2

L 59596-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017462

fluffing produced by applying a vibrational field is higher than that produced by any other existing dispersion method. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CATE: MT

NO REF Sov: 011

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

UR'YEV, N.B.; MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik

Structure-forming role of solid surfaces in the process of
cementing by aqueous suspensions of cement. Dokl. AN SSSR
164 no.3:626-628 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fizicheskiy khimii AN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

UR'YEV, N.B.; PCHELKINA, T.; MIKHAYLOV, N.

A solution glues cement. Grazhd. av. 21, no. 12:26 D '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

32162 R
S/108/60/015/010/007/008
B116/B202

9,6000 (1089,1067,1040)

AUTHOR:

Ur'yev, N. I., Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE:

Optimum band of a spectrum analyzer

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika, v. 15, no. 10, 1960. 65-69

TEXT: Simple formulas are given for an approximate technical calculation of an analyzer. These formulas express the relation between the main parameters of the analyzer (rate of analysis, static and dynamic band pass). Fig. 1 shows the static and dynamic frequency characteristics of an analyzer. The main characteristic of the analyzer is its resolving power which is determined by the dynamic characteristic of the selective system of the analyzer. In the papers by A. A. Kharkevich (Ref. 1; Spektry i analiz, Gostekhizdat, 1958), I. T. Turbovich (Ref. 2; "Radiotekhnika", v. 12 no. 1; 1957), and I. S. Gonorovskiy (Ref. 3; Radiosignaly i perekhodnyy yavleniya v radiotsepyakh. Svyaz'izdat, 1954) the following was found when studying mathematically the behavior of the frequency selective systems under the action of a signal with linearly changing frequency: The band width of the

Card 1/6

32162 R
S/108/60/015/010/007/008
B116/B202

Optimum band of a spectrum analyzer

dynamical characteristic is proportional to the square of the rate with which the frequency of the signal acting upon the system changes. This can be expressed in general form by the following equation:

$$S_{dyn} = S_{stat} + A\mu^2 \quad (1)$$

$S_{stat} = 2$ is the width of the static band; S_{dyn} is the width of the dynamic band along the level $1/2 C_{dyn,max}$, where $C_{dyn,max}$ is the maximum value of the square of the modulus of the transfer coefficient of the system in dynamic state; A is a coefficient characterizing a defined selective system. μ is a measure for the rate with which the frequency changes; $\mu = \lambda/\Omega$, where λ is this rate and Ω half the width of the static band in angular units. Eq. (1) holds only if $\mu \ll 1$ (Refs. 1, 2); at values of up to $\mu = 0.5$ the maximum relative error is 20%. The problem is formulated as follows: A static analyzer band has to be chosen such that at a given rate of analysis, the smallest width of the dynamic band is warranted. The most probable character of the dependence of the dynamic band F_{dyn} on the static band F_{stat} at a certain actual rate of analysis is determined on the basis

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B116/B202

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of general physical considerations. For this purpose, two limiting cases are studied: $F_{stat} \rightarrow \infty$ and $F_{stat} \rightarrow 0$. The point $F_{stat,opt}$ in Fig. 2 shows the value to which the static analyzer band can be reduced in order to obtain an optimum resolving power at a given rate of analysis. The

expression $F_{dyn} \approx F_{stat} + 0.2 A \frac{\gamma^2}{F_{stat}^3}$ (4) is obtained. It is demon-

strated that an analyzer with optimum pass band can be calculated from the expression $F_{stat,opt} = \alpha\sqrt{\gamma}$ (6). For an ordinary circuit $\alpha = 1.1$. According to $F_{dyn,min} = 1.33 \alpha\sqrt{\gamma}$, the resolving power B of the analyzer can be estimated from $B \approx 4F_{dyn,min} = 5.84\sqrt{\gamma}$. Fig. 3 shows the family of curves obtained from expression (4) for a simple circuit at a rate of analysis of $\gamma = 100-2500$ cycles/sec. It is demonstrated that for a simple circuit the

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Optimum band of a spectrum analyzer

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reduction of the maximum transfer coefficient is 13.5 % if $F_{stat,opt}$ is chosen from formula (6), while the maximum is shifted by 50 % of the static band width. On the basis of this study, the following is concluded: 1) For each rate of analysis, there is an optimum value of the static analyzer band $F_{stat,opt}$, at which the dynamic band has a minimum width ($F_{dyn,min}$); 2) $F_{stat,opt}$ depends on the type of the selective system of the analyzer and is determined from (6). A. A. Kharkevich and I. T. Turbovich are thanked. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektro-svyazi im. A. S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A. S. Popov) [Abstracter's note: Name of association was taken from first page of journal]

SUBMITTED: June 2, 1959 (initially)
January 27, 1960 (after revision)

Card 4/6

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

UR'YEV, Ye.A., zootehnik

Muddled recommendations ("Sheep farming in the northwestern zone"
by M.M.Pozdniakov, A.E.Shubin. Reviewed by E.A.Ur'ev. Zhivot-
novodstvo 21 no.6:93-94 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Russia, Northwestern--Sheep) (Pozdniakov, M.M.)
(Shubin, A.E.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

MISHCHENKO, Ivan Grigor'yevich; UR'YEV, YEvgenij Abramovich; DROZDOV, B.T.,
red.; POTAPOV, Kh.Ye., red.; FONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Role of Siberia in the economics of the country's agriculture]
Rol' Sibiri v ekonomike sel'skogo khozaiistva strany. Moskva, Izd-
vo ekon.lit-ry, 1961. 228 p.
(MIRA 14:12)
(Siberia--Agriculture)

UR'YEV, Y.U.K.

1964* Acyloysilanes in the Synthesis of Ketone Acids of the Aromatic Series. Atsiloksilany i sinteze ketonkislot aromaticheskogo ranga. (Russian.) In K. Ur'ev, G. B. Khakev, and Z. V. Belialova, *Zhurnal Otschchet Khimii*, v. 24, no. 9, Sept. 1954, p. 1568-1571.
New method of synthesis by acylation of benzene with silicon hydrides of dibasic acids. 24 ref.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

UR'YEV, Yu.R., inzhener; CHUKLOV, A.S., inzhener.

Letter to the editor, Vest.mash. 34 no.6:34 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Hydraulic presses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

TSEPKANOVA, Ye.I.; UR'YAVA, B.R.

Forecasting general characteristics of weather for a month.
Trudy TSIP no.71:3-10 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Weather forecasting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

UR'YEVA, B.R.

Synoptic climatological investigation of the mean monthly air temperature in relation to the type of atmospheric circulation as applied to weather forecasting for the month of August.

Trudy TSIP no. 92:70-88 '60.

(NINA 14:2)

(Atmospheric temperature) (Weather forecasting)

UR^cYEVA, B.R.

Checking the reliability of basic atmospheric processes in
forecasting cold and heat waves in August. TRUDY TSIP no. 115.
68-71 '62.
(MIRA 16x6)

(Weather forecasting)

UR'YEVA, B.R.

Forecasting cold and heat waves in August. TRUDY TSIP no. 115:
126-132 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Weather forecasting)

UR'YEVA, B.R.

Synoptic and climatic studies of the mean monthly air temperature used in forecasting the weather for a month. Trudy TSIP no.124: 68-74 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Weather forecasting)

SHUSHEVSKAYA, G.M., kand. geograf. nauk; UR'YEVA, E.R.

Weather forecast for the U.S.S.R. in December 1964. Meteor.
i gidrol. no.12:61-64 D '64 (MIRA 18%)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

SIDOCHEKO, T., kand. geograf. nauk; UR'YEVA, B.R.

Weather forecast for the U.S.S.R. in October 1965. Meteor.
1 gidrol. no.10; insert 1-4 O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

ACC NR: AP7002141

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/C00/012/0030/0036

AUTHOR: Ur'yeva, B. R.

ORG: Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Center SSSR (Gidrometeorologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tsentr SSSR)

TITLE: The dynamics of long waves and the long range weather forecast

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 12, 1966, 30-36

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric pressure, weather forecasting, long range weather forecasting, weather map, wave propagation, pressure distribution

ABSTRACT: The dynamics of long atmospheric pressure waves was studied and the correlation between these and weather patterns was analyzed. The waves (several thousand kilometers long) reflect the combined influences of disturbances in the zonal flow caused by the equator-pole temperature gradient, waves resulting from thermal nonuniformity of the earth, surface friction, and orography. The centers of the waves lie between 50°–60° N Lat which is also the zone of greatest temperature contrast. The waves normally shift eastward and westward with the season. Thus, the trough of the first of the three waves shifts from 20° W to 40° E from summer to winter, and then returns. The amplitude of the second wave is the smallest to be reflected in the more stable weather of eastern Siberia. The changes in the seasonal

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UDC: 551.509.329

ACC NR: AP7002141

weather pattern can be correlated with changes in the normal migration pattern of the long waves. Three indexes are used to study this: the zonal index (I_z), calculated from the meridional differential of the zonal pressure; the meridional index (I_m), which is the zonal gradient of the geopotential and is proportional to the meridional component of the circulation speed; and the speed index (I_s), which is $I_z - I_m = I_s$. The migration rate depends on I_s since this depends on I_m which takes into account the wave amplitude involving the friction force. The migration rates are related to these indexes, and values for I_s (which disrupt the normal seasonal wave motion) have been established. These values are related to surface temperature patterns. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 2 tables, and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 03Mar66/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7005068

SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/154/0003/0017

AUTHOR: Ur'yeva, B. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Seasonal circulation and monthly weather prognosis

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 154, 1966. Vzaimodeystviye protsessov v stratosfere i troposfere i dolgosrochnyye prognozy pogody (Interaction of processes in the stratosphere and troposphere and long-range weather forecasting), 3-17

TOPIC TAGS: long range weather forecasting, atmospheric circulation, climatic influence

ABSTRACT: A climatic succession of macroprocesses from season to season through the year is established and analyzed on the basis of a 16-year study (1948-1963). The relationship between climatic succession of macroprocesses and intensity of the circulation over the northern hemisphere is clarified. The average perennial climatic succession of macroprocesses throughout a year is described from winter to spring, summer, and fall by the scheme: A (the total winter climatic process obtained from the average AT₅₀₀ charts for northern hemisphere) B (spring processes), → B → C (summer macroprocesses), C → B, B → A. This scheme results from the difference in heat regimen of the heterogeneous ground surface and orography. It is realized, however, only in the case of normal intensity of circulation, i.e., when average seasonal anomaly in the values of

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ACC NR: AT7005068

geopotential for ΔT_{500} does not exceed 13 decameters. The climatic succession of processes is disrupted when the anomaly of the seasonal crest is equal to or exceeds 14 decameters, in which case the type of circulation of the initial season repeats itself in the succeeding one, i.e., A \rightarrow A, B \rightarrow B, C \rightarrow C, or when the anomaly equals or exceeds 17 decameters, which results in skipping one of the succeeding stages or reversal of processes during the transformation of seasonal macroprocesses. The study, by considering the character and intensity of the circulation over the northern hemisphere during the initial season, permits prognoses of the average monthly circulation to be composed for each of the three months of the succeeding seasons over the same territory. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011

Card 2/2

UR'YEEVA, F. I.

USSR/Medicine - Streptomycin
Medicine - Tuberculous Meningitis, Therapy

Sep/Oct 48

"Test of the Treatment of Tuberculous Meningitis by the Suboccipital Introduction of Streptomycin," S. O. Dulitskiy, R. M. Gotsman, M. K. Kartsev, R. A. Fridman, F. I. Ur'yeva, Clinic of Hosp Pediatrics, Children's Hosp imeni Filatov, Chair of Physiol, Second Moscow Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 6 pp

"Pediatriya" No 5

Subject treatment proposed by Acad L. S. Shtern led in many cases to complete clinical recovery. Streptomycin treatment should be continued for a long time, until complete disappearance of meningeal syndrome and cerebrospinal fluid reaction. No lasting complications were observed in cases treated. Treatment was unsuccessful in small children.

PA 34/49T60

TOLOKONNIKOV, B.V.; UR'YEVA, F.I.

Vestibular disorders in hardness of hearing. Trudy gos.
nauch.-issl. inst. ukha, gorla i nosa no.11:269-274 '59.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz ot dela patofiziologii Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa.
(DEAFNESS) (VESTIBULAR APPARATUS) (VERTIGO)

UR'YEVA, G.B.

Highmoritis as a cause of subfebrile temperature in children.
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.5:59-62 My '51. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz somaticeskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy G.B.Ur'yeva) Lyublinskoy zheleznodorozhnoy detskoy bol'nitsy (nachal'nik Ye.P.Nyunina; konsul'tant - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Instituta pediatrii RSFSR S.Yu.Kaganov).

(NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF--DISEASES)
(BODY TEMPERATURE)

UR'YEVA, G.B.; KISELEVA, L.D.

Epileptic attacks in a child with diabetes mellitus. Vop.ekh.
mat i det. 7 no.12:72-74 D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

I. Is Lyublinskoy detskoy sholesnodorochnoy bol'nitsy (nachal'-
nik T.D.Paramonova).
(DIABETES) (EPILEPSY) (CHILDREN—DISEASES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.11/10 Endocrinology Oct 57

1881. URYN V.M. Med. Inst., L'vov, U.S.S.R. *Late results of 6-methylthiouracil treatment of thyrotoxicosis (Russian text)
VRAC. DELO 1956, 5 (539-542)

After completion of the basic course of treatment in hospital the 92 patients received over prolonged periods of time maintenance doses of 6-methylthiouracil - 0.125 to 0.0625 g. daily or every other day. On reexamination 82 patients showed no symptoms of hyperthyroidism. The remaining patients showed a relapse: 8 relapsed within 1.5 years, and 2 within 1.5-2.5 yr. after conclusion of the treatment. The greatest number of relapses (7 out of 10) occurred in patients with severe forms of thyrotoxicosis. Hypertrophy of thyroid which was noted by the author to be present in 38.5% of cases during the basic course of treatment diminished and often disappeared in the 'maintenance' period. In 6 patients in whom there was no diminishing of the goitre after interruption of treatment, thyrotoxic symptoms appeared within the next months. In relapses the appearance of thyrotoxic symptoms was prevented by administration of small doses of 6-methylthiouracil.

Lekishvili - Leningrad

1631. ~~REVIEWED IN MARK OF FILE, 14003, IN A STR-1 (RPN).~~
Kotinitskiy, N., and Uryshov, N.). (75 km. Topleva (Perm Region),
June 1951, 22-61). A short illustrated description is given of a continuous
drier having fourteen tunnels 36 m long. Hot gases are supplied by a
furnace burning wood waste. (L).

URYSHEV, N.I., inzh.

Starting and adjusting the TC-35 boiler unit with the Pomerantsev
combustion chamber. Mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 22 no.3:15-17
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Boilers)

KISELEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; URYSHEV, N.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.
red.

[Industrial boiler units] Promyshlennye kotel'nye ustanovki. Mo-
skva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1960. 359 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Boilers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

URYSON, A.M.

Using anthropological data in light industry. Standartizatsiia 27
no. 9231-34 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

URYSON, M. I.

Defended his Candidates dissertation in the Biology - Soil Faculty of Moscow State University on 3 July 1952.

Dissertation: "The Frontal Commissure in Man in a Comparative-Anatomic Light."

SO: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskikh i Yestestvennykh Nauk, No. 1, Moscow, Feb 1953, pp 151-157: transl. in W-29732, 12 April 54, For off. use only.

URYSON, M. I.

URYSON, M. I. -- "The Human Frontal Commissure From a Comparative-Anatomy Viewpoint." Sub 11 Apr 52, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni V. V. Lomonosov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

URYSON, M.I.

25-4-29/34

SUBJECT: USSR/The Origin of Man

AUTHOR: Uryson, M.I., Candidate of Biological Sciences

TITLE: The Origin of Man (Proiskhozhdeniye Cheloveka)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - April 1957, # 4, pt 61, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a critical report about a recently published book: "MAN AND HIS RACES" (Chelovak i Yego Ras), written by M.S. Plisetskiy. It deals with the origin of man based on the latest results of scientific research. It is aimed at enlightening readers with facts and theories in the atheistic-materialistic spirit. The origin of racism is said to have grown out of imperialism and colonialism. The book is recommended to all readers interested in natural sciences as being easy to understand and popularly written.

This article contains one illustration.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

KHOLLICHER, Val'ter [Hollitscher, Walter]; AKHURIN, I.A. [translator];
ARKHANGEL'SKIY, E.S. [translator]; MOCHALIN, D.N. [translator];
OMEL'YANOVSKIY, M.E., akademik, red.; OPARIN, A.I., sъzdemik, red.;
MASEVICH, A.G., doktor fiziko-matem.nauk, red.; OVCHINNIKOV, N.F.,
kand.filosof.nauk, red.; TYURYUKANOV, A.N., kand.biolog.nauk, red.;
GAL'PMRIN, P.Ya., dotsent, red.; URYSON, M.I., kand.biolog.nauk,
red.; MAKAROV, A.A., red.izd-vs; ZOTOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Nature in the scientific picture of the world] Priroda v nauchnoi
kartine mira. Obshchaya red. i vstupitel'naya stat'sia M.E.
Omel'yanovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 469 p.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. AN USSR (for Omel'yanovskiy).
(Science--Philosophy)

URYSON, M. I.

"Vzannostnye i osnovnye morfologicheskie osobennosti etnopsa cheloveka v protsesse antropogeneza."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

URYSON, M.I., kand.biolog.nauk

at the cradle of the human race. Priroda 54 no.2:59-62 P '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

I. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

URYSON, S. O.

The nuclear fractions of some tissues of animal and vegetable origin. S. O. Uryson (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 21, 282-7 (1956) —An attempt was made to compare the fractions of the structural nucleoproteins of cell nuclei which are characterized by different physiol. potentials. The study material consisted of tissues of the thyroid gland of the calf and of the liver of cattle in which under normal conditions the susceptibility of the cell nuclei to divide is at a min. Wheat germ was used in the study because their nuclei possess a high susceptibility to divide. The cell nuclei of the thyroid gland and of the liver contain in addn. to structural nucleoproteins other protein fractions. Structural nucleoproteins of cell nuclei of specialized and of embryonic tissues differ with regard to the ratios of their components; of special interest is the greater content of proteins of the nonhistamine type in the nucleoproteins of embryonic tissues. As regards its amino acid compn. the histone of wheat germ closely approximates the histone of animal origin.

J. S. Levine

URYSON, S.O.

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; BELOZERSKIY, A.N.; RAUTENSHTEYN, Ya.I.; KORENYAKO, A.I.;
NIKITINA, N.I.; SOKOLOVA, A.I.; URYSON, S.O.

The antibiotic grisein (grisemin) and its producers [with summary
in English]. Mikrobiologiya 26 no.4:418-425 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha
AN SSSR, Moskva.

(ANTIBIOTICS,
grisemin, prod. organisms (Rus))

BELOZERSKIY, A.N.; URYSON, S.O.

Nucleoprotein composition of cell nuclei in certain plants [with
summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.4:568-573 Jl-Ag '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(NUCLEOPROTEINS, metab.
plants (Rus))

(PLANTS, metab.
nucleoproteins (Rus))

17 (3)
AUTHORS:

Uryson, S. C., Belovorotskiy, A. N.,
Corresponding Member, AS USSR

SC7/SC-107-462/M1

TITLE:

The Nucleotide Composition of the Desoxyribonucleic and
Ribonucleic Acids of Some Higher Plants (Nukleotidnyy sostav
dezonukleinskikh i ribonukleinovykh kislot uchitovykh
vyschikh rasteniy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1950, Vol 125, No 3,
pp 111'-111'7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The problems mentioned in the title are thoroughly
investigated with respect to the specificity of the nucleic
acids only what regards bacteria and animals. From the data
given in publications concerning higher plants (Refs 1-3) no
conclusions can be drawn to the specificity of the composition
of the two acids mentioned in the title (DNA and RNA). The
present paper deals with the investigation of the total
nucleotide composition of plant species which belong to
systematic groups which are too remote from one another.
Furthermore was interesting whether 5-methyl cytosine is by
all means bound to form an ingredient of the DNA of various
plant species (Refs 1, 3). Seeds of 7 plant species of 6

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67/20-120-252/1

different families, 3 genera, and 2 types served for the investigation. The embryos of the following objects: *Tinus cembra*, *Triticum sp.* and the germs of 2 other objects (beans = *Phaseolus acutifolius hypogaea*) were taken. 5 species were used as entire seeds: poppy (*Papaver*), pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*), and onion (*Allium cepa*). The initial material pulverized to fine flour was decreased by an alcohol-water mixture (3:1) and then by dry ether, finally dried in the vacuum desiccator. The determination method of the compounds mentioned in the title was used with the method of reference (as base with additions and modifications especially concerning chromatographic separation (rechromatography)). This was necessary since the hydrolysates were complicated by various admixtures. 2 different mixtures of solvent were used: 1) An acid mixture (1% isopropanol alcohol in 1N HCl (Ref 3)). Thus 5 nitrogen bases could be separated; 2) a weakly alkaline mixture (10 parts n-butanol and 10 parts 0.1N NaOH (Ref 1) which could separate 7 bases. On the one hand the results could be precisely refined by the use of 2 mixtures,

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The Nucleotide Composition of DNA and Ribonucleic Acid
and Ribonucleic Acids of Some Higher Plants

on the other hand 'nearly' specific could be reliably identified and determined. Tissue sections which contained cytosine and methylcytosine were cut out from each tissue chromatograms produced with the first mixture and the latter transferred by means of water to a clean sheet of paper to transfer by means of water to a clean sheet of paper to a point and chromatographed anew in the second mixture (Ref 5). Table 1 shows the determination results of the total composition of the DNA of 7 plant species. Striking is in the first place the similarity of the total composition of the DNA of all investigated plants. The value of the specificity

$\frac{G+Ts+Mt}{A+T}$ lies between 0.580 and 0.616. The DNA of all investigated types belonged to the A-type, the DNA of all samples contained 5-methyl cytosine (T = thymine, Ts = cytosine, Mt = methyl cytosine, A = adenine, G = guanine). The nucleotide composition of the RNA was determined by means of the method of the horizontal electrophoresis (Ref 7). Table 2 gives the quantitative composition of the nucleotides of the RNA. It belongs on the strength of these data to the GTs-type RNA. It is in the case of almost all plant species equal. The RNA

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and Ribonucleic Acids of Some Higher Plants

of the higher plants is rather similar to that of the bacteria (Ref 2). If it has a specificity, it is due to the sequence of the alternation of the nucleotides in the chain of the RNA molecule. The reason of the low variability of the DNA in higher plants, compared with bacteria, has hitherto not been found. Their specificity is in the case of higher organisms apparently due as well to the structure of the nucleotide chain in the molecule. There are 7 tables and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakh Akademii Nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1959

Card 4/4

URYSON, S. C., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of the composition of nucleoproteids and nuclei acids in some plants." Moscow, 1960. 22 pp; (Moscow State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov, Biology-Soils Faculty, Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Biochemistry im A. N. Bakn); number of copies not given; price not given; (KL, 23-60, 122)

KULAYEV, I.S.; URYSON, S.O.

Study of free nucleotides and other phosphorus compounds in ergot
(*Claviceps paspali*). Bickhimiia 30 no.2:282-291 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut bickhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

URYSON, V.A.

Decreasing the effect of disturbances in deep electric prospecting.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geofiz. no. 7:801-812 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

Urison, V. O.

Urison, V. O., and Egorov, B. D. "Electrical Exploration of Mineral Waters in the Area of the Village of Bolshie Soli, District of Ivanovsk." Izvestiya Neskavsk, Geologo-Gidro-Geodezichesk. Trest, Moscow, vol. 3, No. 2, 1935, pp. 70-80.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

URYSON, V. O.

Uryson, V. O. "Measuring the apparent resist ance by equipment with extended measuring electrodes", Trudy Nauk. Naft. in-ta im. Chai. Gubkina, Issue 5, 1948, p. 145-46.

SO: U-2883, 12 Feb. 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1948).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

Uryson, V. O.

Uryson, V. O. "The problem of vertical demarcation limits in electrical prospecting",
Trudy Neftek. in-ta im. akad. Gubkina, Issue 2, 1943, p. 152-55.

SO: 1-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Izdatel'stvo zhurnal 'Naukhi Stat'i, No. 2, 1943).

SOROKIN, L.V., professor; URYSON, V.O., dotsent; RYABINKIN, L.A., dotsent;
DOLITSKIY, V.A., dotsent; SOROKIN, L.V., redaktor; YERSHOV, P.R.,
vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A course on geophysical methods of prospecting for oil fields] Kurs
geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki neftianykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1950. 473 p.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

URYSON, V. O.

Prospecting - Geophysical Methods

"Course in magnetic prospecting". A. A. Logachev. Reviewed by V. O. Uryson.
Sov. kniga, No. 8, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952 [1953], Uncl.

URYSSON, V.O.

GERM.

G1528. Serykin, L. W., Urysson, V. O., Sjishkin, L. A., and Deltsev, V. A. Textbook of geophysical methods for oil exploration [Lehrbuch der geophysikalischen Methoden für Erdölverkennung] (translated from Russian). Berlin, VEB Verlag Technik, 1953, 578 pp., 231 figs. DM 34.

This book, published in East Berlin, is intended to serve as a textbook in applied geophysics for geology students. It presents a reasonably comprehensive survey of four major methods of geophysical exploration for oil: gravitational, magnetic, electric, and seismic. The fifth and final section is devoted to the geological interpretation of geophysical observations. For each of the four methods, the physical background, typical apparatus, field methods, and computational procedure are described.

It may not be safe to assume that the book fully describes the true state of the art of geophysical prospecting as it existed in Soviet Russia, even at the time of original publication (1953)—any more than a similar work published elsewhere would—despite the fact that the book lends the open scholarly approach of the Russians, as opposed to the secretive commercial attitude of the capitalists. For one example, in a discussion of the interpretation of gravity surveys the problem of determining depth of basement is covered by one sentence in which Soviet scholars are credited with learning how to find the interface between a surface layer and a half-space of different density. For another example, the circuit diagrams of the seismic amplifiers are complete except for a "black box" containing the automatic gain-control circuitry.

It is certainly not safe to assume that the history of the development of geophysical prospecting, as presented in this book, is correct even for Soviet Russia. The Russians are too intelligent not to have taken advantage of developments arising elsewhere, even though the lengthy discussions of priorities rarely mention non-Russian names. Apparently the German translator could stand only just so much of this; he added a footnote of his own to the history of seismology, just mentioning Minotrop as having started work in this field in 1919. Incidentally, despite the preoccupation with historical developments, the text is completely devoid of references, and the bibliography lists only fifteen items, all recent and all in Russian. Fortunately for the reader, the authors are technical men rather than skilled propagandists. The propaganda is easily recognized and ignored; it is scattered through the book in a few indigestible lumps and does not insidiously permeate the entire text.

The apparatus and methods described appear fairly conventional. In some respects they may be a little superior in performance or thoroughness to what we ordinarily employ; in others they are inferior. The average American geologist does not customarily use the calculators in discussing gravity problems, but he does have available gravimeters with a limiting sensitivity better than the 0.1 or 0.2 Milligal mentioned in this book. The discussion of seismic computations is quite extensive and thorough, but the physical and mathematical background material on wave propagation and the acoustical properties of the earth medium is quite meager. The discussion of electrical resistivity theory,

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apparatus, and methods is somewhat better balanced. Natural potential difference and electromagnetic induction observations are described briefly, with no time wasted on radio-frequency methods.

There are other less welcome omissions. The discussion of magnetic surveying apparatus and methods included no flux-gate equipment nor any aerial surveying. Offshore exploration methods are not included, although an example of results appears in a discussion of seismic sections. Radioactivity measurements are not mentioned, though perhaps this is just as well in view of the present state of the art in oil prospecting. Except for seismic velocity surveys well logs and their correlation with other geophysical observations are not discussed. Reproducible seismic recording is only briefly mentioned as a promising method of the future. Apparently in 1950 the Russians were not much further advanced than the capitalists--at least as revealed in capitalist publications. The equipment and analysis methods described bear a remarkable resemblance to those of Heber.

By and large, the authors of this book succeeded fairly well in what they set out to do: to provide a college textbook on geophysical prospecting for geology students. The variations from section to section in relative emphasis--as between theory, apparatus, methods of operation, and interpretation--is unfortunate, but perhaps inevitable from a plurality of authors. One might wish that a similar, though more up-to-date book were available in English.

R. G. Blake, Jr., USA

URYSON, V.O.

Permissible dimensions of electrodes in the measurement of
apparent resistivity. Trudy MNI no.13:119-123 '53.
(MLRA 8:6)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

URYSON, V.O.

Hodograph of reflected waves for an arbitrary section, Prikl.
geofiz. no.37:44-55 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

URYSON, Y.O.

Means of interpreting electric sounding. Prikl. geofiz. no.37;
102-108 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9

URYSON, V.O.

Increasing the depth of electric sounding. Razved. geofiz.
no. 3:83-93 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110008-9"

URYSOV, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Calculating theoretical curves of electric logging. Trudy MNI no.11:
11-39 '51 (MLRA 10:3)
(Oil well logging, Electric)

URYUMOV, B.A. (Novosibirsk)

Heat transfer in a turbulent boundary layer. PMTP no.3:119-
125 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy mekhaniki Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Heat--Transmission)
(Boundary layer)